



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CASES ON THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. By Daniel Frederick Burnett.

Pp. XXIX, 828. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1917.

The author realizes that the legal problems peculiar to corporate existence require practical solutions to meet the needs of modern business. Where old conceptions have been outgrown, the new are presented to the student for comparison with the old in such a manner as to bring home to him why the former rules should be discarded. This is clearly shown in the class of cases holding "when the notion of legal entity is used to defeat public convenience, justify wrong, protect fraud or defend crime, the law will regard the corporation as an association of persons."

The arrangement of the case-book follows the growth of a corporation from the acquisition of its charter to its dissolution, acquainting one with its inward workings, the limits of its authorized activities, and the situation of parties dealing with it. But the notes which shed light upon points not instantly patent constitute by far the most valuable individual feature. Cases, texts and articles in legal periodicals are referred to, so that the student is never forced to take a proposition for granted, but encouraged to further research and study.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF INHERITANCE TAXATION WITH PRACTICE AND FORMS. By Lafayette B. Gleason and Alexander Otis. Pp. LVIII, 836. Albany and New York: Matthew Bender & Co., 1917.

The book discusses inheritance tax law under six topics: (1) The nature of the tax; (2) the different transfers taxable; (3) the parties and their interests; (4) the property transferred; (5) procedure in New York; (6) general résumé of the statutes of all the states and of the United States. It also contains the Mortality Tables and much other practical information. In these days of universal taxation it will prove a valuable guide.

THE LAW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. By Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees of the Boston Bar. Pp. IX, 429. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1916.

A comprehensive review and brief compilation of the important school laws of the various states and of the United States, supplemented by 1600 court decisions on different State statutes and a number of additional ones of the Federal courts. As the author says, the Constitution of the United States is silent on public education, and the matter is therefore left to the states. This fact, however, makes work such as this, no matter how well done, somewhat unsatisfactory; because the laws and practices differ so widely that most persons will need rather the school laws and decisions of their own states, which are usually published by the state authorities.

The book serves well for comparison of the school systems and laws. The epitome of the provisions of the school laws of Pennsylvania, although brief, is well and accurately made.